A NEW SPECIES OF SEPEDON FROM THAILAND (DIPTERA: SCIOMYZIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Sepedon* **spangleri** (Diptera: Sciomyzidae) is described from Thailand.

So far, 6 species of *Sepedon* have been found in Thailand. They are S. *lobifera* Hendel, S. *ferruginosa* (Wiedemann), S. *plumbella* (Wiedemann), S. *senex* (Wiedemann), S. *sphegea* (Fabricius), and S. *spangleri*, new species. Inasmuch as the biology of the latter species has been studied and awaits publication, it is desirable to describe the species at this time.

Sepedon spangleri O. Beaver, new species

Male and female. Wing length 4–5 mm. Body length 5–6 mm.

Head: Frons dark brown, mostly tomentose, midfrontal stripe short, extending from ocellar triangle to about middle of frons; 1 pair each of postocellar, vertical, postvertical, and fronto-orbital bristles; base of antennae shiny yellowish; no dark spot on head, but dark brown at edge of dorsolateral side of antennal bases. Antenna rather long, 3rd segment triangular with more or less convex upper margin and about twice as long as 1st segment; 2nd segment about 3 times as long as 3rd; arista plumose, light brown to yellow basally, whitish distally. Face bare, yellowish to brown, mostly tomentose, with shiny piceous patch at side of jowl, extending as far below eyes as from antennae to lower margin of eyes.

Thorax dorsally gray tomentose, dark brown mesally and laterally; humeral callus bare; 1 pair each of apical scutellar and notopleural bristles; 2 pairs of supra-alars; no bristles on propleuron, mesopleuron, sternopleuron, or hypopleuron. Pleura pale gray tomentose with sooty black patch covering whole metapleuron and extending over a small area of pteropleuron.

Legs: Front coxa yellowish, dark brown laterobasally, with 1 moderate and 2 very small apical dorsal bristles and 2 small posterior bristles; mid- and hindcoxae dark brown at base and light brown to yellow distally, with external bristle. Femora yellow with apices of fore and sometimes middle pairs darkened, hind femur with only narrow apical flanges darkened. Forefemur with brown posterior stripe and only trace of reddish coloration anteriorly. Stripes of reddish stain on anterior and posterior sides of hindfemur, but reddish stain lacking on midfemur. All femora with rows of short, stout ventral setae. Fore- and midtibiae dark brown; hindtibia so only at base, light brown to yellow distally. Tarsi brown, blackish on apical 1 or 2 segments.

Wing dull grayish, somewhat darker and brownish toward tip, especially along veins *r-m*, *m-m*, last 2 sections of m_1 + 2, and last third of r_{2+3} (fig. 1).

Abdomen smooth, black, gray tomentose; postabdomen of male as in fig. 2 and 3; aedeagus with mesally emarginate, reflexed apical flange; glans with coiled internal filaments; surstylus L-shaped, base lying along margin of epandrium; sperm pump a coiled, chitinous structure resembling a snail shell.

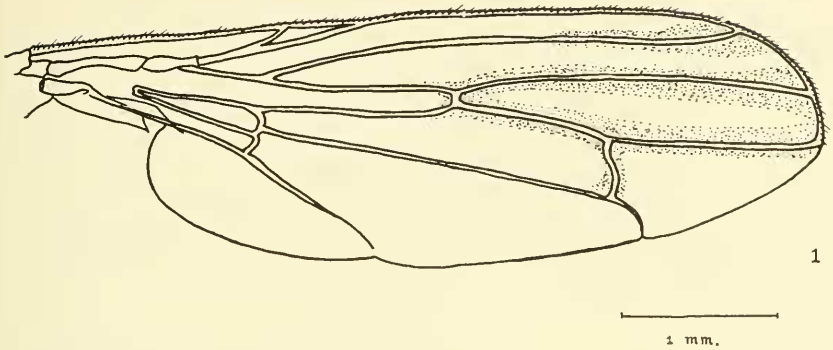

Fig. 1. *Sepedon spangleri.* wing.

Types: Holotype, male, THAILAND: Bangkok, 28 February 1971 (P. and P. Spangler, No. 72840 in U. S. National Museum; paratypes: THAILAND: 1 male, Chiang Mai, 18°48′ N, 99°03′ E, 15 November 1970 (O. Beaver); 2 males, C. M. Highway, km 93, Chiang Mai, 14 August 1973 (O. Beaver); 1 pair, Maha Sarakham, 15 May 1971 (O. Beaver); all in U. S. National Museum.

The species-name is the family-name of Paul J. and Phyllis Spangler in the genitive case and is in the singular number rather than the plural for the sake of shortness and greater ease of pronunciation. I am happy to dedicate this species to the Spanglers, who first collected it.

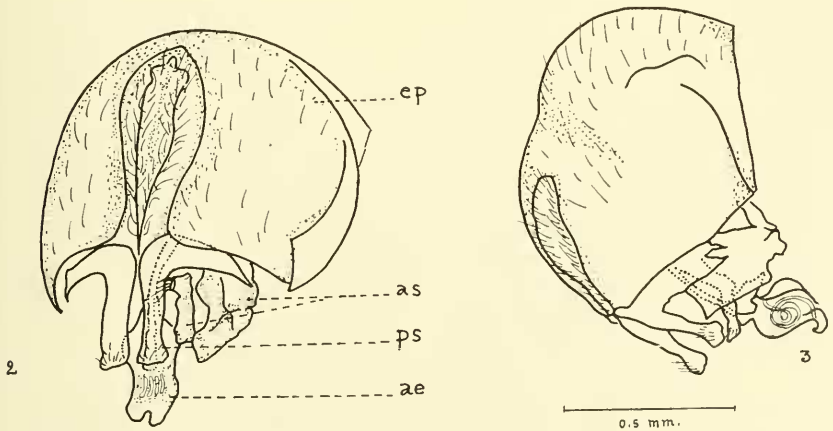

Fig. 2, 3. *Sepedon spangleri.* 2, postabdomen of male, posterior view. 3, same, lateral view, with aedeagus extended downward to bring it into view. *ae*-aedeagus; *ep*-epandrium; *hy*-hypandrium; *pg*-pregonite; *ss*-surstylus.

Sepedon spangleri is related to S. *senex* Wiedemann and S. *plumbella* Wiedemann, differing from those species in its smaller size (body length 5.5 mm rather than 7.0–8.5 mm), and lack of distinct apical infuscation on the hindfemur. *Sepedon plumbella* differs from S. *spangleri* in bearing a more or less well developed oblique dorsal groove on the broadened fore-basitarsus of the males. *Sepedon senex* has a simple forebasitarsus, but the basal abdominal terga are transversely rugulose, the 2nd antennal segment is no more than twice as long as the 3rd, and a few other characters are different from those of S. *spangleri.*

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